

Collection no. 175

K.H.L. Key & party

GLAMIS

DUPLICATE

CARBON BOOK

(Octavo Size)

Northern S. Aust. & S.E. Northern
Territory. 12. ix. - 3. x. 1972

100 Leaves in Duplicate

NUMBERED

Flexiflat

THERMO-PLASTIC BOUND

Collection no. 175

K.H.L. Key & party
12.ix. - 3.x. 1972

Northern S. Aust.
& SE. Northern
Territory.

12/9

1167.6 Treeless flat plain with brown
sandy ^{P1086} undulating soil. Grasses, Poaceae
sp. & shrubby composite to 0.3 m.
Keyacris on coast.

168. 44-mile peg from Hay.

213.2 Turn-off to Hay (service station)
S. Hay.

13/9

1571 - Gently undulating. Brown soil
concretionary limestone on surface.
^{Morgan}
Atriplex vesicaria to 0.3 m, or spiny
Acacia to 0.75 m, grasses & Poaceae.

1572.5 Turned off to Bourra on outskirts
of Morgan.

592.7 Turn off to Mt. Mary left.

597.2 Turn off to Robertson left.

597.7 The Burns Hs.

14/9 On road from Hawker north

1798.6 Rolling rocky hills & small
Cuscuta, *Hyptis*, *Argemone* *diversipes*,
 steep creek on brown sandy loam.
Apotropis aittata, *Crotalaria* sp. 1, *Capriata*,
Zygophyllum sp. to 0.2 m, *Kochia*
 sp. 1, *morabine* sp. P142(?)
pyramidata to 0.6 m, *ma wacca* to
 0.6 m, occ. *Rhaphodia*, *Bassia* &
Solanum sp. to 0.1 m, *Stipa* sp. to
 0.2 m & smaller grass to 0.1 m, occ.
Acacia sp. in creek.

1801.8 Road in from left. Hookina
 Creek.

1802.3 Wona Kaminis.

1808.9 Road across at angle

1812.1 Track in from left.

1813.1 ~~Wona Kaminis~~ Wona Kaminis

1816.0 ~~Wona Kaminis~~ *Merremia* *reims*.

Capriata sp. 1, *Ministia* *discrepans*,
 Stony hills & small creeks on brown
Argemone *diversipes*, *Apotropis aittata*, *Wona*
 sandy loam. *Acacia* *unctorial* to
 3 m in cracks, *Kochia* *sedifolia* to 0.3 m,
Bassia spp. to 15 cm, sparse grasses,
 bare ground with sea shells & stones &
 gravel. A. gutt.

1818.4. Moralan Creek. Road in from left.

1818.9. Road to right to Welfena Gorge

1826.1. Sandhill with brown sand, *Callitriche variegata*, *Ursinia rubropunctata* bearing *K. pyramidata* on slopes, with *Poa* spp. & a few patches of acacia (?) limestone in crevices.

Summit with a broom-like legume to 0.5 m, mainly dead. Rare sand.

A few *Heterodendron* on summit.

Chab., *Apotropis vittata*.

1826.4. Fence. Road off to right.

1828.2 Road off to right.

1829.7 *Bumigeroo* CK.

1831.0. Nearly flat plain with brown *Cupressus* *Estacia*, *Macrolophosia* sp. (s) fine sandy loam bearing large patches of gibbers $\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 in. *Poa* spp. *Atriplex* spp. *Urtica* low forbs to 9m, occ. patches of a composite with marish flowers to 10m, much bare ground. Scattered *Acacia anethifolia*.

1832.6. New railway joins in.

1834.1. Brachina Siding.

1834.7. Brachina Creek. ("overflows" on map)

1836.3. Brachina Ck. Turn off to
Brachina Siding.

1841.3. Commodore R.S.

1844.1. Fence.

1846.7. Fence

1847.0. Gentle undulating plain with
Cupressus testacea
fine brown sandy loam & large patches
of gibbers. *Atriplex vesicularia* & *Bassia* spp.
to 0.25 m, some "sparn" grass.

1849.0. Parachina

1851.2. Fence

1853.1. New line near left.

1855.3. Fence.

1858.3. Beachfellows Creek.

1863.4. Breakfast Time Ck. Broad
Cyperus sp. 1
stony creek with *E. Camaldulensis*
to 50 ft & scattered *Kochia* & *Rhagodia*
spp. to 0.5 m, flanked by flat plain

with a mixture of golden patches,
 & leaves to 6 in. *Atriplex* & *Bassia* spp.
 to 0.3 m. *Acrochloa vittata*, Grass, *Pennisetum*
serotum.

1866.2. Rivers.

1868.7. Very broad shallow depression,
Cyperus spp. among hills.
 with brown sandy loam Sea level

Acacia victoriae to 2 m, with *Koeleria*
 & *Atriplex* spp. & wild hops to \pm 0.5 m.
 Large areas of fine dark brown gravel
 & patches of stone up to 6 in but not
 dense.

1869.1. Lencer

1870.1. Steep limestone rocky hill, with
Cyperus spp. 1, *Acrochloa vittata*,
K. Schaffneri & *Atriplex versicolor* to
Cyperus spp. *festuacea*
 0.3 m, *K. spp.* & *Bassia* spp. to 0.2 m.

Brown soil, much flat stone & fine
 flakey gravel. Dec. wild hops.

1872.1. Cross roads.

1872.3. Creek.

1872.8. Beltana P.O.

1880.0. Fence.

1880.8. Puttapa dell. Steep & very
 rocky hillsides with *K. sedifolia* & *A.*
replicata sp. 2 (j), *Sphingonotus stylosperus* (j),
 viccarea to 0.2 m well spaced. Occ.
Cupressa sp. *histata* *capitata*

Mulga on ridge & *Casuarina* in amphibia
 at base in creeks. *Bassia* sp. at base
 to 15 cm., occ. *Eremophila* sp. to 0.6 m.

1883.1. Crossing of new railway line.

1884.7. Road off to right (Puttapa?)

1886.0. Cross under same line.

1888.0. Enne Creek.

1889.0. Windy Creek Reserve. Broad Creek
Caperrala sp. 1, *Cupressa* *histata*.

with *E. camaldulensis* to 50 ft. Sandy &
Pycnosia *seriatus*, *Bupleurium* sp. 2, 1,
 gravelly bed with on 18 h/p, & mesophytic
Apotrope *vittata*, *morabine* sp. P203
 plants, leading to *Casuarina* sp. to

20 ft on steeply sloping banks bearing
Bassia spp. & *Rochia* spp. to 0.2 m,

& finally to a steep rocky slope with
 well spaced mulga, *Eremophila*
 length to 2 m,
fruticosa (?) (sp.) & *E. sp.* (pink) / v. occ.

Cassia sp. & other shrubs. *Morabine*

mainly on *E. freelingii*.

15/9

1889.0 County Creek depart.

1894.2 Copley

1900.0 Leigh Creek. *Anastroseris guttulosa*

1902.0 Leigh Creek depart. sparse

1916.5 Low stony hills with *H. sedifolia*
Apotropis vittata
 to 0.2 m & *Bassia* spp. to 0.1 m. Pale brown
 sandy loam. *E. freelingii* & *Codanarea* sp.
 in gullies & occ *Stipa* sp. to 0.1 m. Very
 dry.

1917.5 Lyndhurst.

1917.9 = 1917.5

1930.2 Crossed old railway.

1933.0 Broad swampy floodway with
Cyperus sp. 1. *Umsicella rubropunctata*
Atriplex nammularia & *A. sp.* both to 1 m.
 occ. foam fire patches, annual *Atriplex* & *Bassia*
 sp., much bare pale brown fine sandy loam
 leading to red sandhill with much same
 vegetation. *Umsicella* on sandhill,
Sphingonotus on coarse sand of main

channel of watercourse.

1935.2 Farina.

1936.4 Turn off to Wilpaonina Sta.

1946.4. Brown sandy loam to loam.
Cajuput *raetacea*, *Caperala* sp. 1,
 nearly flat plain, with large patches
Corymbites *ruvicola*, *Amisa* *guthriei*,
 of globes. *Cassia* sp. to 1.5 m, with
Chorizanthe *terminalis*, *Opaltea* *maculata*,
Tremophila sp. to 0.5 m in lower areas,
Genus *nos.* 4 sp. 1, *Callitera* *variegata* (L.)
 with *Cassia* spp., *Atriplex* spp. & other
 plants to 0.2 m; grass, in patches fairly
 dense, but mainly dead, to 15 cm.

1953.1. Turn off to Mundawana on left

1961.1. Depression with pale grey-brown
Caperala sp. 1, *Goniale* *australasiae* (L.)
 fine sandy loam. *Utraria* *Schubertii* to
 0.5 m with patches *Cassia* spp. to 10 cm.
Shipa sp. to 20 cm. Dec. patches sparse
 stone.

1962.6. Fence.

1964.4. Road to Mundawana Sta. to right

1969.6. Junction with Birdsville track.

1970.3. Marree

1972.4 = 1969.6

1974.1 The frame flood plain.

1975.6 Main channel. Camp

16/9.

1982.6 Fence

1985.5 Watercourse.

1988.6 Watercourse.

1991.3 Nor' East Cliff. Flat-topped hill
Armonia guttulosa (1) steep rocky *Armonia*
 ca. 150 ft, rocky top & sides, north-west
rubropunctata, *Senecio* nov. sp. 1 (1)
 side mainly brown sand; also sandy
 gibber plain with extensive areas
 of stone & gravel. *Barroia* spp. &
Atriplex sp. to 8 in, occ. heavily browsed
 succulent shrublets to 10 in, dead grass
 in patches to 8 in.

1991.9 Lake Harry bog.

1999.8 Dog fence.

2006.0 River Clayton. Coolibah to 30 ft
Apotropis vittata; *Pycnosotia* *seriatus*.
 along channel. Sandwells with brown
Senecio nov. sp. 1, *Armonia* sp. 4
 sand, *Chaptalia* & *Nitaria* to 1 m,
 scattered *Acacia* sp. to 1.6 m. On flat
 extensive patches of polished stones.

alluvium to 1 m., lignum to 0.6 m. ...
 forks of many species, including ...
 ... Heliopsis to 10 m.

2047.1 Camp ...

2047.1. Flat plain. ...
 ... *Capriola* sp. 1, *Cassia variegata* ...
 ... *Chorizanthe tenuiflora* ...
 scattered shrublets to 10 m., much

2051.0 ...

2052.0. Road on main road.

061.6. ...

061.7. Camp.

11/1

061.1. ...

063.6. ...

064.8. Road in from right ("flood road")

065.3. Road ...

065.9. Survey marked.

068.2. Road ...

[illegible]

patches dead grass to 9 in. Scattered
078. Small coral at base.

Store

280.1

083.2. *Myriophyllum* *heterophyllum* *Willd.*

Qualeya maculata
brown sand? large shrub of 2 ft. or so.

Zizyphloa to 0.7m, *Acacia* spp. (?) to 2m.
grasses (dead) & acc. *Wassia* sp. to 10cm.

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

1000

...the
... ..

Chost - grass to 2 m, leaves in

offen. Schritt, nur dann.

2117.2. *P. m. m. m. m.*

21.9.1.

21.9.1.

21.9.1.

 other short bits to 20 cm,

... ..

 came grass to 1 m,

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126.3

131.9
 (J)

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135.9

137.7

140.4

146.7: Kalamerica. Return.

149.1

... ..

10 ft. 5 in. at the 10-ft-deep hole.
 and back to 30 ft open, beginning to
 10 ft. 5 in. at the 10-ft-deep hole.

plen + Bassia spp. to 0.2 m.

Glaciated morning sandhill with
 to 0.7 m. between the

10 ft. 5 in. at the 10-ft-deep hole.

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10 ft. 5 in. at the 10-ft-deep hole.

257.2. ...

257.7. ...

257.15. Ditto

262.0. Bend sharp right.

267.6. Clifton Hall & H.S. to right.

268.8. ...

Clifton Hall is 'Lagoon plain'.

27.1. ...

270.9. To left fork.

278.5. Turned off to left.

278.7. Ditto

278.8. ...

278.4. ...

278.6. ...

278.8. ...

278.10. ...

278.12. ...

278.14. ...

278.16. ...

278.18. ...

278.20. = 278.5.

278.22.

576-5 Camp.

The first of these is the fact that the
 number of birds seen at any one time
 is usually small. This is due to the fact
 that the birds are very shy and are
 usually seen only when they are
 feeding or when they are being
 disturbed. The second fact is that the
 birds are usually seen in small groups
 of two or three. This is due to the fact
 that the birds are very shy and are
 usually seen only when they are
 feeding or when they are being
 disturbed. The third fact is that the
 birds are usually seen in small groups
 of two or three. This is due to the fact
 that the birds are very shy and are
 usually seen only when they are
 feeding or when they are being
 disturbed.

Sp. 1. Sp. 2.

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[Faint handwritten notes, possibly describing a specimen or location]

21/9

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly describing a specimen or location]

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly describing a specimen or location]

grasses to 0.3 m. Pale brown soil.

Aspergillus (?) on gibber.

[Faint handwritten notes]

721.1. No. 6 CK.

Exp. 1000

7300 Atlantic Ave W. Bk., Sta.

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... birds to record

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Fig. 6. Rocky middle part
of the sea, California, 1911
1912. (2)

The first of these is the fact that the
 temperature of the water in the
 lake is very low, and the water is very
 shallow.

The second is the fact that the
 water is very shallow, and the water is very
 shallow.

The third is the fact that the water is very
 shallow, and the water is very shallow.
 (The water is very shallow.)

The fourth is the fact that the water is very
 shallow, and the water is very shallow.
 (The water is very shallow.)

The fifth is the fact that the water is very
 shallow, and the water is very shallow.
 (The water is very shallow.)

The sixth is the fact that the water is very
 shallow, and the water is very shallow.
 (The water is very shallow.)

Calamagrostis Aleutica (L.)

For the purpose of the Charity Fund

[illegible]

Mr. J. H. (H.) A. ...

Leptocarpus *Leptocarpus* *Leptocarpus*
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... to ...
 ... to 45 m.

2. *Strangways*

Sandhill
Armsa

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...
Cyperus festacea, *Cyperus* ...
Chorizanthe ...

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22. Has a family from the
and the intercourse & the
1611.

9163. 2nd night away from the ridge
2001. Crown sandhill. Rain in Aft.
1000. Lake Creek Co. - 1000.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

[Faint handwritten notes]

100

071.0. Tagk right fork. = 70.7
 072.0. Dike
 073.0. Road in from left. Point of
 crossing of Stephenson.
 074.3. Road in from L.
 075.0. Same left
 076.0. Same left
 077.0. Same left
 078.0. Same left
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 097.0. Same left
 098.0. Same left
 099.0. Same left
 100.0. Same left

071.0. Tagk right fork. = 70.7

072.0. Dike

073.0. Dike

074.3. Road in from left. Point of

crossing of Stephenson.

076.7. Road in from left. Point of

crossing of Stephenson.

080.3. Road in from L.

081.0. Same left

082.0. Same left

083.0. Same left

084.0. Same left

085.0. Same left

086.0. Same left
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 099.0. Same left
 100.0. Same left

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Arasida browniana Hens.

... ..

072.6

073.9. Gard on left.

... ..

074.5 Turned left.

075.0 ... left

075.1 The Lindsay

076.3 Took left fork.

077.0 ... road.

100.1 CAMP. Land gibber ...

Chelonicus terminifera, *Austracri*.

... large gibbers

Coryphobates virgatus, *Antipod*

Mesopoda, *basensis*.

Halassius, *infans* sp. (?)

basensis, incl. *Antipoda* sp.

101.4 ...

102.0 ...

106.8 ...

107.0

108.2 ... sharp. R to claim.

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the world are the historians. They are people who study the past and try to understand what happened and why it happened. They use a variety of sources, including books, documents, and artifacts, to reconstruct the past. They also try to understand the people who lived in the past and how they thought and felt. Historians are interested in the history of the world because it helps them to understand the present and the future.

1-10 (1)

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

Leucispora sp. 1

Cephalopoda sp. b, *Cephalopoda* sp. c, *Cephalopoda* sp. d,

Cephalopoda sp. e, *Cephalopoda* sp. f,

Cephalopoda sp. g, *Cephalopoda* sp. h, *Cephalopoda* sp. i,

Cephalopoda sp. j, *Cephalopoda* sp. k,

Cephalopoda sp. l, *Cephalopoda* sp. m,

Cephalopoda sp. n, *Cephalopoda* sp. o, *Cephalopoda* sp. p,

Cephalopoda sp. q, *Cephalopoda* sp. r, *Cephalopoda* sp. s,
Cephalopoda sp. t, *Cephalopoda* sp. u, *Cephalopoda* sp. v,
Cephalopoda sp. w, *Cephalopoda* sp. x, *Cephalopoda* sp. y,

Cephalopoda sp. z, *Cephalopoda* sp. aa, *Cephalopoda* sp. ab,

Cephalopoda sp. ac, *Cephalopoda* sp. ad, *Cephalopoda* sp. ae,

Cephalopoda sp. af, *Cephalopoda* sp. ag,

Cephalopoda sp. ah, *Cephalopoda* sp. ai,

Cephalopoda sp. aj, *Cephalopoda* sp. ak,

[Faint handwritten notes or markings]

[illegible]

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic of the effect of the environment on the development of the individual.

1. The first of these is the fact that the

Arctostaphylos *arctostaphylos* *arctostaphylos*

various kinds of wood, etc.

1911

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[Faint handwritten notes]

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

The first of these is the fact that the
 system is not self-sufficient. It is
 dependent on the outside world for
 many of its raw materials and
 components. This makes it vulnerable
 to fluctuations in the global market.
 The second is the fact that the
 system is not very flexible. It is
 designed to work in a very specific
 way, and it is difficult to adapt it
 to new circumstances. This makes it
 difficult to use in a wide range of
 applications.

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incl. *Crotalaria dissitiflora* Benth. (s. l.)

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The following are the names of the
 species of the genus *Thysanura*
 which have been found in the
 collection of the British Museum
 of Natural History.

1. *Thysanura* sp. 1.
 2. *Thysanura* sp. 2.
 3. *Thysanura* sp. 3.
 4. *Thysanura* sp. 4.
 5. *Thysanura* sp. 5.

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1. *Thysanura* sp. 1.
 2. *Thysanura* sp. 2.
 3. *Thysanura* sp. 3.
 4. *Thysanura* sp. 4.
 5. *Thysanura* sp. 5.

July 1, 1904

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July 1, 1904

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(The Hamilton)

(The Herald)

[illegible]

503.4 Black m. road.

507.7 : Brown A.

[Faint handwritten notes]

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1900

O. laticauda (1) + *the green* *Friedia* (2)

P. m. striatus fence.

67.2 Fence.

670.5 Orange CK.

Monistria pustulifera from Skandling
Chase was on "*Prostanthera* sp." (K. L.)
Moraine of 16 th ~~was~~ ^{thought to be} *Cypripedium*
exaltatum (R. Br.) Domin.

Monistria prostrata at Skandling the young plants
are much specimens as small as 12 in.
tall. Coriaceous; consists usually of
several main stems becoming very rigid
in old, succulent phylloides significant
at the base, & forms a formidable
obstacle to any potential browser. The
lower leaves & terminal branches are
pendulous, the leaf longer & cylindrical
at the blunt point. In addition to young
plants, there are many instances of
growth of juvenile type from stumps
of quite old trees (6 in. or more diameter)
of only a few feet in height ^{a few cases} of
terminal juvenile-type shoots from living
trees. Although most adult trees have
a single stem, some have two or
three of equal size. Branching of the
juvenile growth indicates a mean
growth of 2-3 in. between branches,
& this is presumably the average.

measured measurement. One tree was
 seen on which one of its two main
 branches had been cut with an axe
 at ca. 2 ft. Lateral shoots had emerged
 from the cut & these had reached
 a height of ca. 15 ft. They were positioned
 across the direction of strike of the
 axe so that the cut could not have
 been made had they been present at
 the time of cutting. Since Australia

was settled in 1920, this represents the
 latest

growth of 13 ft. in 25 years, at ca. 300
 ft. with 13 ft. diameter at ca. 2 ft.
 diam. A large tree at 3269.8 ft. had
 a diameter of ca. 6 ft. at ca. 16 m. from
 ground. Rabbits were said to be

in this area & was seen no
 evidence of them about the tree.
 It was likely that they had
 eaten the young plants near it since
 the height. Lateral shoots
 from the saplings tend to call in

saplings & shrubs further increase
 border line present to the stream
 the forest seems amazingly adapted
 to its environment.
 Many plants of all ages from ⁶10 in.
 to 100 ft. tall (young ones may be
 present) seem sufficient to ensure
 rapid replacement of the population
 in the absence of direct human
 interference. Growth rate of the
 tallest trees may be greater than of the
 young sprouting ones, since the spread
 angles of the pendulous branches
 are much greater between branches
 on tall trees, but do not know the rate
 of straightening of the branches.
 One of the highest trees at 3269.2 was
 estimated to be 40 ft. giving an
 age of ca. 100 yrs at 3 in./yrs.